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Jugoslavenski Vjesnik, which included a pro-Tito article. Budarin also forbade publication of news of the crisis in any of the Slav Communist papers and advised Antonio Dramazonek, Secretary General of the Union Eslava, that he would be held responsible for carrying out the Embassy's order. Although Dramazonek is considered to be a Tito follower, it is known that he complied with Budarin's order and confiscated all material related to Tito or the Yugoslav-Soviet crisis. These orders created a tense atmosphere in the Abaco printing shop.

6. On 3 July, Byelorussian Communists in Buenos Aires held a special meeting presided over by Wenceslao Sawicki, Union Eslava representative. During the meeting, Sawicki reluctantly accused Marshal Tito of the following:
 - a. He sought the support of the Kulaks and not of the peasants and workers;
 - b. He is reported to have declared that he is willing to reach an agreement with the Western Allies;
 - c. He has asked for a loan of half a billion dollars from the United States.

Sawicki was applauded at the end of his speech when he stated that the Cominform communique was signed by Zhdanov and Malenko and was, therefore, unquestionable. Tito's portrait was removed from the wall of the meeting hall, and the members pledged their allegiance to the Communist Party and to the Union Eslava.

7. The local Communist press published the text of the Cominform communique and included an endorsement of it which was signed by the Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Argentina.

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